wool now annually exported, but greater care in packing is observable. The bales brought from Hawaii this week by the hooners Mary and Kalama are the finest we have ever seen-The sacks were imported from England, and are the same as are used in Australia, where the art of wool-packing is unsurpassed. The bales are packed with the aid of a screw press ported for this purpose, and contain, on an average, about 550 lbs each. We noticed one which weighed over 700 lbs. This wool has been assorted with care, each grade being marked on the bale, which has also the full weight, gross and net. This matter of assorting the wool, so as to adapt the grades to the custom required in the markets to which it is shipped, is one to which our graziers should devote special attention, in order trealize the highest price for their produce. Unassorted wool though one-half of it may be of a superior fineness must, accord ing to the customs in vogue among wool-purchasers, be classed as of the lowest grade of which it consists.

In a late San Francisco Times we notice the result of sales about 400 bales of unwashed wool shipped from that port to New York. The finest grades sold in New York for 27c @ 30c per ib; the poorest, from 20c @ 26c. The same paper contains some remarks on this subject, evidently written by a New York wool-dealer, which will be of interest to those engaged in the

"The California and New York classifications will not compare strictly. From a want of knowledge, the sorting of the finer grades does not come up to that of New York, more care being taken in that respect with our own raising. A very great improvement, however, has been made in San Francisco since the year 1857. The earliest importations from California were of the poorer class of wool, ranging from 10c to 17c ? Ib. These were followed by a better class called American wool, from some driven across the country from the Western States: a wool for

were followed by a better class called American wood, from sheep driven across the country from the Western States; a wool far superior to the native Californian and American wools. The importations since the first introduction of wool have gradually increased, till a very large business has been established in that part of the country, and the increase, the quality and condition have very much improved."

"The wools now coming from California are the native, of a coarse quality; the Mexican, a shorter, harsh wool; the American, in fine and medium grades, and the wool pulled from skins, called 'pulled wool.' The improved condition of the wools imported within the past two years, can be greatly increased by a cleaner separation of the different qualities by more experienced persons. Much credit is due for what has already been done, but there is still boom for more.

"The wools most in demand are the medium and fine American, packed in square bales and compressed, which adds much to the appearance and demand. These wools are wanted, and considerable trouble has been experienced in satisfying the call for this description. One house has wanted all the American by the last two ships, and we have been obliged to portion it out, to satisfy in part the demand. These wools are wanted for cloth-

satisfy in part the demand. These wools are wanted for clothing purposes, of which there is great demand. The next quality in demand is washed pulled, coarse and fine. The lower grade in demand is washed pulled, coarse and fine. The lower grades of native wools are used for carpet purposes, an lare in less request. The Mexican wools are of a different class, and are used in mixing with other wools for some grades of clothing goods. All classes of these wools have improved in price since the cargo of the ship Lookout was put in the market in November last, but particularly in fine American, which has gone up four cents per pound, and now readily commands 30 cents.

"Sheep skins pay a large profit, if they can be bought in a sound condition as regards the pelt. The worms are very destructive to the pelt on the under side of the skin, and should be poisoned before they are baled for shipment. Care should be taken also in the selection, to get full wooled skins, as the more wool they have on, the more valuable they are; and American skins are much preferred to the native.

it, and resell all the coarse, hairy wood, and skip the balance. It is astonishing what a difference there is in the quality of the wool in the same bale—some very good, some coarse and wiry as bristles, full of kemp, and only suitable for coarse carpets. The loss on the inferior qualities is nearly equal to the profit on

The advices by the late arrivals from San Francisco, per clip pers Argo and Eliza 4 Ella, have had no effect on our market. The Adelaida arrived over on the 5th, and the Yankee was week is that by the brig Aloha, from Bremen. This vessel comes to Mesers. Hoffschlueger & Stapenhorst, and is fitted for the whaling service, and will sail for the North soon. In domestic trade we find little worth noting. Produce con in freely from the other islands, but prices are low, and no dis-

position on the part of buyers to invest largely. The prospect for a heavy crop of wheat is now very eno aging. We ought to raise more than we do. Notwiths that we produced last year some 4000 bris, there were 2400 bar rels of foreign flour imported during 1858, valued here at ove

The corn crop is also promising well, and is now nearly read for market. A few specimens have been sent in, which are fine There has been no corn in market for several months, and the first received will command a handsome price.

It will be seen by advertisement that a change has taken place in the old established house of R. C. Janion in the admis sion of Wm. L. Green as a partner. Mr. G. has long resided among us, and gained a high reputation as a business man and a citizen. No merchant here is more conversant with the wants of our island trude, and his admission into the firm cannot result otherwise than in promoting the mutual interests of that house

and the business community here.

The firm of C. L. Richards & Co. dissolves on the 30th inst H. W. Severance (of the late firm) continuing the business a the old stand. Mr. Richards purposes to continue the same business (ship chandlery) as soon as arrangements are completed for opening a new store.

SAN FRANCISCO MARKET.

Our advices from thence are to the 10th, and all the marke reports show an overstock of almost every kind of merchandise ntire invoices are reported as placed in the market below hon cost. During the early part of April, a large number of ships from home and European ports had arrived, more than could find accommodation at the wharves. Such an influx of goods is expected every spring. In island produce we see no change

Scoan -Sales were dull at former quotations. Molasses-S. I. 25c @ 28c. MOLASSES S. I. 22c @ 28c.

COPPER—Sales of 450 bags S. I., at auction, at 15 c @ 17 c—
hardly covering cost and charges.

PULU—Sales at 14c.

FLOUR—Very dull. Sales of best Haxall at \$9 50 @ \$10;

Oregon, \$8 25c; domestic California, \$7 50.

RICE—Sales best Carolina at 5 c.

Oil—We note the arrival of bark Carib, with 1150 bris from

the lower coast, with advices of other vessels bringing oil, to arrive. This will be a large supply. Quoted at 37 to @ 40e for

Coast oil, sperm \$1 30.

Salt —8. I. coarse, \$13 @ \$15; sale of 1500 bags (5 lbs) California ground, at 7je per lb. N. BEDFORD OIL MARKET-Week Ending Feb. 21. The market has been exceedingly quiet since our last, and the only transactions we have to notice is a sale of 300 bbls. Whale, not strictly prime at 58 cents per gallou.

York York Aye, well, stak

For the Week Ending Feb. 28. We have another dull week to report in oils—purchasers no doubt being influenced by the soon expected arrivals by several large cargoes in the clippers, two of which the Skylark, and Golden Eagle, may be hourly looked for. The transactions since our last are confined to sales of 220 bbls. "fair" whale at

since our last are confined to sales of 220 bbls. "fair" whale a 55 cents, 240 dark at 51 cents per gallon, and 100 bbls. "Marguerita Bay," at a price we did not learn. WHALEBONE-The market is pretty firm, with a further

LATEST DATES, received at this Office.

Moon's Phases at Honolulu, in May.

dy. h. m. on.... 2 11 40.4 M. Full Moon....16 10 42.8 M arter. 9 6 35.1 M. Last Quarter. 24 12 25.3 A Ships' Maile.

For San Francisco—No vessel up at present.
For Lanaina—per Maria, to-day.
For Hauai—per John Young, to-day.
For Hilo—per Kalama to day, and Liboliho Friday

PORT OF HONOLULU. H. I.

ARRIVALS.

April 21-Haw brig Advance, Wetherbee, from Kona, with 40 21—Haw brig Advance, wetherose, non-cords of firewood.

21—Am meht sh Argo, Ballard, 14 days fm San Francisco
22—Sch Marin, Molteno, from Lahaina.
23—Sch Kamoi, Wilbur, from Lahaina.
23—Sch Kamoi, Wilbur, from Kawaihae, with full cargo cattle, sheep, wool, hides, etc.
23—Sch Kalama, from Hilo.

24-Am clip sh Eliza & Ella, Lunt, 13 days

Lemont, from Hilo, with sugar, pulu larris & Co. tha IV., Foss, 14 ds fm French Frigate

DEPARTURES.

forthe 21, Duily, Kameckhatka and Arctic.

th America, Chappell, Kamachatka and Arctic Miss, packet Morning Star, Brown, for Marqua, vis Kealshekus and Tahiti. clip bark Sachem, Atkina, for Jarvis Island.

PORT OF LAHAINA.

DEPARTURES.

MEMORANDA.

Sailing Directions from Honoluly for Jarvis

DEAR Stn :- At your request, I will give you, with pleasure the result of my experience in making the passage from Hono lulu to Jarvis Island, in a brief manner. On leaving Diamond Head, a S. course to lat. 190 is about the best one; but if headed off to S.S.W., I should still keep on the port tack. On attaining to 19°, or a little southerly, you will have the regular trade from E. or E.N.E.; then keep on the wind, a good rap full, until getting into 156° W. long., or 156° 30. This is a great plenty, far enough to the eastward; then making a south course, yo are in a position to run free with strong breezes, or to be heat off when first taking the S.E. trades, without any anxiety. Always pass to the leeward of Christmas Island, and do not tack. even if headed off S.W., for that will not last more than an hour r so, and you are sure to make a south, and most likely a little easterly course, before reaching the Line, if you wish to. After passing Christmas, I always steer so as to be about 30 miles to the windward of Jarvis, when in that parallel of latitude. The currents are a westerly set of about 12 miles a day, when in the N.E trades; and in about 6° or 8° N. latitude, I have always found a streak of about 2° of strong easterly currents, and have been set 50 miles to the eastward during a calm there of 24 hours. The doldrums vary much, both in latitude and extent. I have carried a stiff breeze and fine weather until taking the S.E. rades steady; and again I have had a great quantity of rain with roost vexatious calms and baffling winds, for two or three days. We speak of the S.E. trades, but I have seklom seen hem - ath of E.S.E., and more generally from due east as you appro ch the Equator.

On approaching Christmas Island, you will always find a strong westerly current, and if you try to go about 30 miles to the win lward of it, you are sure to run on it by night; but steer for the yest end, which lies in longitude 157° 30, latitude 2° N., and you will go all clear. I have shaped my course this way a umber of times, and not seen the island at all. If you shoul | pass 30 miles to leeward of this island, you have no occasion to lear being able to weather Jarvis. When in the latitude of Jar is, the current cannot be calculated upon, for I have known it to set as strong to the eastward as ever I did to the west; but this is not common. There is one thing which I have always found in making these passages, both up and down, viz: if the winds head me off, I am always sure that it will favor, in a proportionate manner, in some other place. Consequently, a fair sailing ship may run free a great deal without fear of getting to leeward. There are no other i-lands in this track than Christmas. Tide-rips some-I beg to remain yours, etc.,

Commanding Brig Josephin To G. P. Jepp, Agent American Guano Co.

CUSTOM HOUSE ACCOUNT OF OIL AND BONE-Laden on board ship Chapin, at Lahaina, this spring : 19,190 gallons Sperm Oil, 50,095 gallons Whale Oil. 13,455 pounds boue.

Valued, as per invoice, \$49,619 50. NAVAL .- The U. S. S. ship Cyane, Capt. Lockwood, arrived at Panama March 10, from home, via South American ports. The U. S. S. Brooklyn was at Aspinwall March 12. The Decatur was to sail for Realejo on the 15th, and the Merrimae for Panama on the same date. The Vandalia was daily expected at the former port. We hear that the latter vessel will probably

13 Ship Argo, of Bath, C. Ballard, 14 days and 6 hours from San Francisco, bound for Jarvis Island, arrived on Thursday morning, April 21, with the U. S. mail. Discharged pilot at 7 P. M., Wednesday, April 6. Left at San Francisco, ship Polynesia, repairing, to sail for Jarvis Island, via Hopolulu, in abort two weeks. Also, ships Eliza & Ella, Lunt, and ship Georges, expecting to touch at Honolu'u, soon. 17 Ship Polunesia, Morse, arrived at San Francisco March 25, 152 days from Boston. Experienced very severe weather on

visit Honolulu in the course of a few weeks.

the passage, and carried away spars, etc. 17 Spoken, Feb. 27, lat. 2 N., long. 109 W., wh bk Lagrange

17 The Eliza & Ella, Lunt, was 155 days to San Francisco Captain Clark, of the ship Ocean, reports-spoke off French Rock, Feb. 18, ships Hiawatha, Ellis, 100 sp. season; Sea Breeze, Jones, 60 sp. season; Roman, Devoll, nothing since of the sickness of Mrs. Devoil.

Tr Captain Chappell, of the North America, reports—Capt. Morgan, who came out master of the ship, left sick at Callao with his wife, March 11, and would return home. Have seen no whales during the voyage.

IMPORTS.

From BREMEN-per Aloha, April 26-40 casks coal, 10 bris cement, 261 pkgs mdse, 233 bxs tobacco, 50 baskets champagne, 6 crates crockery, 60 brls ale, 379 bars iron, 4 moulds lead, 16 rolls do, 20 do pipe, 660 boards, 8 cases hams, 2 do sardines, 1 case shoes, 2 do umbrellas, 3 pkgs felt, 4 cases plums, 1 bale flasnel, 50 kilders gin, 117 oars.

From French French Shoals—per Kamehameha IV., April

27—4 bas bomb lances, 2 bomb guns, 1 doz axes, 4 bolts cotton duck, 9 bas soap, 15 bas segars, 1 coil rope, 2 bas yeast powder, 2 pkgs crockery, 2 pcs hose, 3 bas tobacco, 41 bbls seal oil.

For Manquesas-per Morning Star, April 25-Beef, pork, sugar, dry goods, hardware, lumber, doors, sash, nails, medicines, two cows, two mules. Value foreign produce, \$1,849 80; domestic do.. \$242.

For Boston via Janvis Island—per Sachem, April 26—350 tons tons guano, 3,400 hs old copper, 6 wheel barrows.

PASSENGERS.

From Sax Francisco—per Argo, April 21—G B C Ingraham, Messrs Mann and Williams.

For Tahiti—per Morning Star, April 25—C S Nicholson, Wm Vaudry, C Friesach; for Marquesas—J Kekela, missionary.

For Bostox—per Sachem, April 26—J L Harris, Peter Smith.

From French Fredaye Shoals—per Kamehameha IV., April 27—W Fetters, E Ormsbee, F M Phillips, A Malbiaty, M Core, M Viere, P Pilmarie, C S Anis, J Smith, M Bridd, J Jones, W Graves, and 14 Hawaiians.

From Lahaina-per Kamol, April 21-C S Bartow, Judge W Ap Jones, P H Treadway, Dr McKibbin.

From Kawamas—per Mary, April 24—J Louzada, Mr Cornell, Capt J Smith. 2 others, and 15 on deck. From Lanaina-per Kamoi, April 24-F A Oudinot, G D Gil-

man.

From Karat—per Excel, April 24—W B Aldrich, L Severance,
J N Pope, 4 Chinese, and 10 on deck.

From Bilo—per Liboliho, April 26—Mr Miller, 100 on deck.

From Lahaina—Mr. Merritt.

In this city, on Tuesday, April 26, Mr. Jona Phkot, of annerism of the aorta, aged about 56 years. The deceased was clerk of the Honolulu Market, and a member of the House of At sea, on board sch Kamehameha IV., April 14, on the pa sage from French Frigate Shoals to Honolulu, Meakuahine, a native of Waipio, Hawaii.

MURDER AND ARSON .-- On Thursday night last a messenger came up to Honolulu from the Magistrate at Ewa, informing the Sheriff that a horrible tragedy had been enacted that afternoon at a place called Kalakoa, this side of Waialua. The Sheriff and his Deputy, with their usual promptitude, started after midnight for the scene of disaster, and to investigate the matter. So far as the investigations of the jury could elucidate the sad affair, the facts as narrated to us are as follows:

Two women were living together at Kalakoa, gathering kukui nuts from the mountains; one of whom, by name Hunehune, appears to have had both a husband and a paramour. The name of the latter being Kanea kauhi. On Thursday, Kaneakauhi came from Waipio to the houses where the women were living, and inquir ed for a blanket, which the woman Hunehune did not give him. An altercation of words ensued, and the man getting very angry, caught the woman by the hair and pulling a knife from his side, stabbed her three times in the throat, once in the side. The other woman attempting to interfere was threatened with the fate of the first, and a boy about nine years old attempting also to assist his aunt, had the wrist of his right hand very badly cut, as also the side of

On the outcries of murder and for help by Hunedune, the other woman ran down the hill to the waterside and aroused some natives who were there fishing, to come to her assistance. While she was thus absent, Kaneakauhi dragged the murdered woman away from the house and set fire to it and to two others, whereupon he cut his own throat with the same knife, close to his victim, and when the woman returned with the to his victim, and when the woman returned with the people from the foot of the hill the last act of that horrible drama had been enacted, and two corpses and three burned dwellings attested the fearful consequences of "man's inhumanity to man."

In justice to the indigenous population of the Hawaiian Islands, we would here remark that it is

thirteen years since the last murder by a native

chooner Kamehameha IV., Capt. Foss, arrived vesterday afternoon in thirteen days from French Frigate Shoals, bringing twenty-eight of the crew of the wrecked ship South Seaman. The schooner was ten days in getting to the shoals on account of head winds and calms. Found the party on the island in good health, and doing well in saving articles from the wreck as well as killing seals. The sealing season, however, was about over. The schooner is full of articles saved from the wreck, besides some 40 bbls. seal oil. In all, about 125 bbls. of oil have been tried out. As to the guano deposits, we judge from the tone of those on board the schooner that, after all, some considerable quantity of the article can be produced there. At all events, Rawlins & Co., will come out right side up in the speculation The schooner brings a number of turtle, which we hear it illumated, will be sold at auction. Who goes in for soup !- Almost everything of any value on the wreck of the South Seaman, including spars, cargo, sails, &c., will be saved, affording, if no unforeseen orident happens, a good remuneration to the

We are indebted to Capt. Lunt, of the Eliza Ella, for the latest San Francisco papers received. plication at our office.

THE "COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER," SEMI-WEEKLY.

Should sufficient encouragement be offered Semi-Weekly Edition of the Commercia will be commenced with Volume IV., July 1859, or as soon thereafter as 400 subscr bers to it are obtained. To be issued every Wednesday and Saturday.

Terms-29 per annum. The regular Weekly Edition, for country and foreign circulation, will be continued as at present-\$6 per annum.

THE PACIFIC

Commercial Advertiser.

THURSDAY, APRIL 28. WHATEVER tends to elevate the moral tone of society, by inculcating the lessons of human protherhood and charity as taught in the Bibleof " friendship, love and truth," between man and man-whatever has for its object the alleviation of human misery,-brings man so much pearer to heaven and farther from the selfish associations of this delving and hoarding every-day life. "Peace on earth, good will toward man," were the simple yet sublime words of the angel to the watching shepherds of Judea eighteen centuries ago, announcing the advent of a Redeemer and of a new era in man's religious experiencethe era of Brotherly Love. The doctrines of universal brotherhood inculcated by Him whose birth was then announced, have, in their various forms and creeds, spread throughout the nations, nearer to the image of his Creator.

That the Christian Church covers the whole ground of human obligation, civil, moral and religious, will be denied by scarcely any one at this day; but that it may have powerful auxiliaries in the great work of bringing about " Peace on earth," in the various forms of benevolent associations as now existing, is equally true. The charge has often been, and is still brought against these associations that they are secret, and it is hinted that this is a cause for suspicion-that their deeds being evil, they seek darkness rather than light It cannot, however, be contended that secresy is necessarily a conclusive proof of evil. What we do see of their practice before the world is, on the contrary, directly the reverse, and is a systematic observance of the precepts taught by Him who spake as never man spake. We see them, for instance, visiting the sick; relieving the distressed; burying the dead; educating the orphan; aiding the widow; and exercising over each other fraternal watch, care, and moral discipline. Such are their published tenets, and such have been in most instances their practical working everywhere. It may be true that their benevolence and charity is limited to those who are members of their various orders; but when we see the practical results of their organi when we see strangers whom misfortune has cast on our shores destitute, and sick, sought out by them, and watched over; or, when the last earthly rites were demanded, gathering around the bier of the lonely one, and, as true mourners, following him to his last resting place-when we see these fruits of true benevolence, no impartial mind can fail to award to them the credit they

Viewing Odd Fellowship then in this light, as Benevolent Order, whose good deeds and charitable offices tend to the alleviation of suffering and want of its members as well as, in a measure, to the moral elevation of the community at large, we congratulate Honolulu on the fact that it is here a prosperous institution. In fact, its growth wherever planted has been a matter of surprise to every attentive observer. A brief sketch of its origin in the U. States may not be amiss here. "In the year 1819 Mr. Thomas Wildey, a black-

smith by trade, an Englishman by birth, an American citizen by adoption, and a resident of Baltimore, inserted in the papers a call for a meeting of Odd Fellows at the Seven Stars tavern, Second street, Baltimore.' It was responded to by three brothers, and Washington Lodge, No. 1, was instituted in that city. The year following, the Grand Lodge of Maryland was established, which was the next year confirmed as the 'Grand Lodge of Maryland and the United States.' This was the first Grand Lodge ever established in the United States. Afterwards the two Lodges separated, and the 'Grand Lodge of the United States,' Thomas Wildey, Grand Sire, was established in 1825. Encampments were then un-known. In June, 1827, the Grand Lodge of Maryland instituted the first Subordinate Encampment of the order. The Grand Lodge of the District of Columbia was instituted on November 24th, 1828. The following record will show that Odd Fellowship aims at the promotion of the noblest impulses of man. In 1829, Pennsylvania Lodge, No. 1, refused to pay benefits to a sick member, whereupon it was expelled by the Grand Lodge of that State.' In 1851, a degree was instituted by the Order for women, called the 'Degree of Rebekah,' which could be conferred upon the wives, daughters, mothers and sisters of

About the year 1840, Odd Fellowship received its first great popular impulse in the United States, since which time it has spread its charities and its influence over all the States and Territories, the Canadas, and even to the Islands of the Pacific, embracing within its jurisdiction over two hundred thousand active members, all devoted to the noblest charities and brotherly harmony. Truly it is well for such a fraternity to take a retrospective view of its actions, and collect fresh hope and zeal for future works, on the fortieth anniversary of its national existence.

POSTAL IRREGULARITY .- Considerable talk has been made during the week in relation to the non-delivery of letters sent to Hilo by mail. It seems that Mr. Waterhouse shipped several lots of salmon and other merchandize to Hilo by the Liholiho, sending letters of advice and invoices by mail. The goods reached their destination, but were accompanied with no letters; and one of the consignees (in the absence of any advices) returned the goods to Honolulu, which consisted in part of 20 bbls. of salmon. This has of course proved very vexatious, to say nothing of the loss of freight attending. The cause of the letters not being delivered at Hilo with the goods, was that they were sent from Kawaihae by the overland route, and reached Hilo several days after the Liholiho had left. In all cases, letters advising of shipment of goods should be sent by the vessel taking such goods. The overland mails on Oahu, Kauai and Maui prove a great public convenience, but on Hawaii, so far as we can learn, it is little else than a humbug. Let- porter. It is a finished production, and fully ters sent by it from Hilo generally reach Honolulu in from one to three weeks' longer time than if sent FROM THE WRECK OF THE SOUTH SEAMAN .- The | direct, giving the overland letters ten days start. So long as our post-office is a gratuitous system as at present, the government can not be asked to do more than the facilities at their command will allow; but the moment a tax is imposed on correspond our merchants will demand as a right that their letters be promptly delivered, and the post-office in collecting postage will assume a very different relation to the public from that which it at present holds in regard to our inter-island correspondence.

> STILL IN ACTION.—We learn from Mr. J. Louzada who left Kawaihae on Saturday morning, that the eruption on Mauna Los still continues. At night the blood red stream can be plainly seen from Waimea. running down apparently four or five miles from the ource before it disappears under the old lava.

> LARCENY .- One day this week the second mate of the brig Ouhu was convicted of stealing \$55 from Charles Turner, and sentenced to six months imprinment and \$60 fine. Served him right.

LOST AND FOUND .- A young lady-we mean her portrait-a very pretty face-which can be seen, re cognized and taken away by the owner only, on ap-

(4 3)

ODD FELLOWS CELEBRATION.

Laying of the Corner Stone of the New Hall On Tuesday last, according to previous notice the Odd Fellows' Associations of these Isla elebrated the fortieth anniversary of the institution of that Order in the United States. At 104 A. M., Excelsior Lodge formed in procession front of their room on Fort street and marched to the Fort Street Church, escorting the Masonic

bodies le Progres de l'Oceanie, and the Honolulu Royal Arch Chapter, followed by the Mechanic Benefit Union Society. Arrived at the church, which was filled with a large audience of the residents, the Rev. Mr. Corwin, pastor of the church, delivered a sermon from the following text:

Ecclesiastes iv, 9 and 10.—Two are better than one, beca they have a good reward for their labor. For if they full, one will lift up his fellow: but woe to him that is alone when falleth, for he hath not another to help him up.

In commencing, Mr. Corwin said that the Society of Odd Fellows had requested him to deliver a sermon-not a secular lecture, as he had thought they would have done-and that he should proceed to give them a sermon. He could not be expected specially to endorse or support Odd Fellowship, or deliver an apology for it, neither could be be expected to disparage the order. They had placed confidence in him as to how he should speak to-day as a minister of the Gospel. His subject was-Odd Fellowship; its right uses. Men of all callings, classes, creeds, and nations are clasped within the golden links of "Friendship, Love and Truth." Sects and distinctions of place and rank are lost sight of in this and kindred associations. This community was peculiarly the proper ground for the operations of such an association. Here were men of all countries, humanizing and elevating man and restoring him | from the driving, pushing Yankee, the firm and persevering Englishman, the steady German, to the light and volatile Frenchman. All these could meet as Odd Fellows without distinction of country. Here were different sects of religious belief. The order did not interfere with these, but was calculated to soften what otherwise would be asperities. Here too were the hard fisted mechanics and the aristocracy—these must meet on the same level. God, said the speaker, has made men social beings-the devil shuts up their fists against each other. Society improves man-seclusion has the contrary effect. The institution of the family-the relations of father, mother, brother and sister-stands forth as sufficient proof of this. But the best phase in which to view Odd Fellowship was in its benevolent operations. Mutual relief was its professed object. Each member paid in statedly a certain sum to the Lodge Treasury. This was simply a deposit in a sort of social savings bank, from which in his necessity he could draw, without calling upon the charity of the outside world. He would simply be withdrawing his deposit. It was, so to speak, a business transaction. But there were higher motives -those of covenanted friendship. They were bound together in indissoluble ties; they were covenanted to watch over the reputation and or dishonored by the good or bad character of one. As an instance of the influence of associations of men, the Jews were mentioned. It was very seldom indeed that a Jew was seen in an alms house or a jail. Odd Fellowship does not conflict with by the King choosing Mrs. C. R. Bishop for a either the Church or the State. It is not a religious sect. Jew and Gentile. Protestant and Roman Catholic, can all unite on this broad platform of Friendship, Love and Truth. The reverend speaker then proceeded to draw

the line between Odd Fellowship and true religion. The first secured an outer respectability of life-the second reached the wants of the soul. The first professed to practice the moralities only of religion; it elevated, but did not renovate: it was the pale beams of the moon, instead of the bright effulgence of day such was the comparison between true religion and Odd Fellowship. Which would they choose. One might do to live by, but would it do to die by?

The speaker, in closing his discourse, gave some sound advice to the members of the order before him. Let them strictly and unremittingly guard the moral precepts of their order. In this was to be found the cause of their past and present prosperity, and in this alone will be found the guarantee of their perpetuity down to the latest generations of men.

Our notes can give only a meagre idea of the beautiful thoughts and imagery which were scattered through the sermon. It was a well written and well delivered production, on a subject which is difficult to treat so as satisfactorily to illustrate the harmony which should always exist between these benevolent institutions and the christian religion, and the relation which they bear to each other. Among other pleasantries which now and then crept out, we remember one-in speaking of the antiquity claimed for the association, he said, "Tis true that Adam was an Odd Fellow: but he remained so no longer than he could make After the sermon, the procession reformed and

marched through the principal streets, preceded by a band of music, to the site of the projected Odd Fellows' Hall on Fort street near King. Here an awning had been spread and seats provided for the ladies, who were present in great numbers. The exercises opened with singing the following ode, by the choir of the Fort street All hail the glorious work of love

Auspiciously begun! The angels from their homes above

And cherub back to seraph call To leave his shining throne, And smiling from the crystal wall, Will bless our corner-stone. That stone whose mural strength shall bear A temple broad and high, Where Love shall wave his banner fair And Truth and Friendship vie, To smooth the rugged path of life, To fright disease away, To guard from want, and wrong, and strife, And sorrow's pain allay. Then hail the noblest work of Love! Old tyrannies shall fall; The vulture nestle with the dove, The peaceful Temples of the Opp Shall stand like cedars tail— Shall stand like cedars tall—
When man shall live the laws of God
And Love be all in all.

After singing, an address was delivered by Durham, Noble Grand of Excelsior Lodge. As very few of the audience were fortunate enough to hear it, we give it in full as furnished by our restains the reputation for talent which Mr. Durham has so justly earned. At its conclusion the interesting ceremonies of laving the corner stone were performed, conducted by R. A. S. Wood, D. D. G. S., D. N. Flitner, G. S., W. C.

Parke, D. G. M., and J. Fuller, Chaplain. This being something new to most of our readers. we will give a brief outline of it. Mr. Wood officiated as Deputy of the Grand Lodge, and made a few remarks on the objects for which they had assembled. He was followed by the Chaplain, J. Fuller, in the following prayer :

We beseech thee, O Heavenly Father, to look down upon us in mercy and loving-kindness. Guide our steps, direct our hands, purify our hearts, and elevate our thoughts, so that our labor may be fit for thy pure eyes to look upon. And to thee shall be the glory and praise forever. Amen.

A sealed leaden box was then produced, to be deposited in the corner stone, and handed by the architect George Thomas, to the Grand Deputy, who read the following list of its contents:

A written statement of the circumstances under which the building was erected, showing from what sources the funds were received, signed by the N. G. of Excelsior Lodge.

The Holy Bible.
Copies of the different newspapers published in Honolulu.
Commercial Statistics of the Hawaiian Islands from 1843 to 1859 inclusive.
List of Officers of Excelsior Lodge No. 1 and of Polynesia.

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A 30

by of the Address delivered at the ceremony by the N.

After depositing the box in its place, the Dep

uty poured a tumbler of water on the stone

aying : "In friendship I lay this stone, earnestly raying, that while it retains its place among it llows in the firm wall, the brethren who assemle here may be as firmly bound together in the bonds of Friendship, cordial and sincere!" Flow-ers were then strewed on it, accompanied with these words : " In Love I lay this stone, earnestly oraying that as it underlies and supports the edice, so may Love lie at the bottom of our hearts. and support the whole superstructure of our lives." Three blows where then struck on it by the Deputy, who added : " In the name of Benev. lence and Charity I lay this stone. And may God in his mercy grant that it may never be renoved so long as Benevolence and Charity are dear to the hearts of men !" The stone, which had been hoisted up by a derrick, was then laid in its place with mortar, by the mason and the Grand Deputy, who said : "As this cement binds together the stones of the wall, so may the cement of brotherly affection bind us together during all the days of our lives here below; and so may the ement of the Divine Love, in our Father's own good time, unite us as living stones in the Temple above, the ' house not made with hands, eternal in the heavens!" " The stone having thus been properly laid

nd proclamation of it made by the Grand Deputy, the choir sung the following ode :

Joy, joy, brothers, joy! with full hearts and glad voices, Let us join in a chorus of blessing and praise To the Friend in whose goodness all nature rejoices— Who is ever dispensing his love and his grace— To our Father, whose favors have e'er been extended, Whose smiles on our labors have lightened our toll—
Whose power has sustained, and whose arm hath defended.
When assailants have threatened our Temple to spoil.

He hath opened our hands to the calls of the poor;
He hath softened our hearts by the cry of distress;
The needy and friendless have come to our door,
And found us all ready—and willing—to bless: Praise Him that our hearts are not callous-not cold-

That we leave not the wretched to sorrow untol-Nor pass by unheeding the widow's sad cry! To the God in whose smile the Odd Fellow rejoices-Who is ever dispensing his love and his grace— To him, brothers, again, with full hearts and glad voices, Let us join in thanksgiving, and blessing, and praise.

After the benediction, the usual but nove grand honors" of the order, consisting of nin elaps of the hands by all the members in unison concluded the exercises, and the crowd dispersed The day was universally observed as a holiday the stores being closed all over town. With th exception of an occasional shower which served effectually to lay the dust, the weather wa

fine, with a strong trade wind blowing. In the evening, a very large company assemble at the Bungalow, where the brethren entertaine their friends with a profuse and cordial hospital ity. The spacious rooms were tastefully decorated with the flags of all nations, and the arrangements throughout were faultless. Among the distinguished guests we noticed His Majesty the missioners of France and the United States, and the Consuls of the different nations represented here, and also several ladies, members of the order of Rebekah. The ball was opened at 9 o'clock, partner, and from that time until far among "The wee sma hours ayout the twal,"

the dancing was kept up with unflagging spirit

We have heard but one opinion expressed in re gard to the ball, and that is that it was the best that has been seen for a long while in Honolulu. All the arrangements of the day and evening were admirably conceived and executed, and will long be remembered by all who witnessed them. The building which is to be erected will cost some \$10,000, and though plain, will add much to the improvement of Fort street. The site selected is one of the most valuable in the town excepting corner lots. The fund with which the building is erected, was donated to Excelsion Lodge some years since by the Grand Lodge of the United States, and with judicious management has accumulated to its present amount. As the first edifice erected here for a benevolent institution, it is worthy of note. The contents of the corner stone, if opened two hundred years hence, will possess no little historical interest. It will be noticed that the account of volcanic eruptions published lately was among the papers deposited. Contemporary records may all have been lost when that box is opened, -our volcanoes may have ceased, or new islands been formed around us, and a powerful nation then be ruling on this mid-Pacific group, of whose antiquity

these documents may be the only ones extant. We conclude our account of the celebration the Fortieth Anniversary of Odd Fellowship in America, by quoting a remark which we heard from a thoughtful by-stander. Just as the corner stone was being lowered to its place a smart little shower came rattling down. "There," said our friend: "That's a good omen. In Europe we always say that if it rains at a christening, a wedding or a houseraising, no bad luck can follow that child or that house." So mote it be in this Address Delivered by B. F. Durham, N. G.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: In compliance with the will of the R. W. Grand Lodge of the United States, the Odd Fellows of this jurisdiction have assembled to celebrate this the fortieth anniversary of the institution of their Order in America, and by religious and other ceremonies to testify, in a proper manner, their thankfalness to Divine Providence for the prosperity which has thus far attended it. For the information of those who are not familiar with the history of the Order, it may be proper to give a brief sketch of its career, which will also ex-

plain why this day is selected as a peculiar anniver-Forty years ago this day (say the records of the order) Five Odd Fellows of the English Orden residing at the city of Baltimore, feeling a desire to renew, in the land of their adoption, scenes and associations which had been dear to them at home, constituted themselves into a Lodge under the style of Washington No. 1, which in the following year was formally recognized and chartered by the "Duke of York's Lodge" in England as the "Grand Lodge of Maryland and the United States." In the year 1826 another charter was issued by

the highest authorities of the " Manchester Unity, giving to the infant "Grand Lodge" full power and thority to conduct the business of Odd Fellowship America without the interferance of any other country. This charter was duly accepted, and is the one under which the Grand Lodge of the United States now exists, but since that time circumstances have led to a total seperation between the English

Although a few Lodges of Odd Fellows had existed in America, prior to the organization of Washington No. 1, yet as that Lodge was the first one which successfully maintained its existence and carried out the objects of its founders, it is fairly entitled to the hon-orable distinction of being regarded as the fountain head of American Odd Fellowship. The anniversary of its formation is therefore a day ever to be remembered by those who have experienced the benefits of the Order, or are acquainted with its excellencies. It is not proposed, Ladies and Gentlemen, to occupy your time with a minute account of the trials and difficulties with which the Order has had to contend,

nor to go into a lengthy history of its progress and extension during the forty years which have elapsed. It will be sufficient to say that the sunshine and pros-It will be sufficient to say that the sunshine and prosperity which now bless our Order have not always remained undimmed by the clouds of adversity. Ignorance of our objects, fanaticism, and a stubborn hatred of everything bearing even the appearance of secresy, have at times assailed us, but through all opposition the Order has steadily advanced, until a membership, at this day, of nearly two hundred thousand persons, has rewarded the constancy of those noble hearts who remained steadfast in the days of trial.

The history of the Order on these Islands shows nearly the same general features as that of its mighty progenitor. Iustituted on the 10th day of December, 1846, Excelsior Lodge has maintained its organization, overcoming the difficulties which, at times, have retarded its prosperity, and slowly, but surely, growing in influence, until it this day takes a more important position in the community by placing the Carner

Since our Order first began to attract the attention of the American public, there have not been wanting those who, on all accasions, were ready in armill us by falsehood and misrepresentation, who have sornpled at no method of hindering the progress or injuring the character of the Orde. Happily their efforts have not had the intended effect, the shafts of calumny and detraction have not pierced any vital part of Odd Fellowship.

It is not intended at this time to attempt to answer amount of the cavilings and objections which have

It is not intended at this time to attempt to answer or refute all the cavilings and objections which have been urged against our Association. Their name is legion, but a vast majority are of such a character, that we will not disparage your intelligence by thinking a refutation at all necessary. We cannot believe that any one here present is superstitious enough to place reliance upon the reports of the awful and terrifying ceremonies, the compulsory rides upon mysterious goats, and other equally absurd things that have been attributed to us. We trust that a denial of all such accusations, a repudiation of all such proof all such accusations, a repudiation of all such pro-ceedings in our Lodges, is entirely unnecessary with

We are aware, however, that in the minds of ma intelligent people there is a prejudice against asso tions which hide any of their proceedings from public eye. Some believe that secresy necessar hides moral deformity, and that we throw its over our Order because its inward workings will believe this doctrine to apply it to their own families, and what family is represented here that has not its own secrets, pure and innocent enough, no doubt, but none the less secrets for all that. Who is bold enough to say that such concealment is wrong, that whatever transpires within the home circle should become public property? Yet for secrecy, no m harmful to any one than such as we have describ has our Order been denounced. It is gratifying to know that such opinions are much less prevalent now than in former years, that these relics of superstition and bigotry are fast disappearing before increasing light of knowledge and civilization.

Although we are persuaded that mere secresy. itself, is not so weighty an objection as necessarily to condemn, under all circumstances, those who may use it; yet we also assume that, strictly speaking Odd Fellowship is not a secret institution. are publicly proclaimed, the rules and regulations established for our government are open to the perusal of all, our times and places of meeting are not concealed, and all the important statistics of the Order are published annually in the newspapers of

If we had illegal, immoral, or dishonorable pu poses in view, would we court such publicity? It is frequently charged against us that, in our in tercourse with each other, we use secret signs and grips, known only to the initiated. To this grave charge, ladies and gentlemen, we plead guilty; but we demur to the inference that such conduct is evi-dence of evil intent on our part. We have our peculiar signs and methods of recognition; our charita-ble purposes could not be fully accomplished without them; but they may never be used to screen the guilty from punishment or to subvert the laws of God or our country.

We use such things to prevent imposition on benevolent purposes, in order that we may be su that the stranger who seeks our pecuniary aid is a a Brother, and no impostor; in order that the sick and wounded, unable by speech, to claim an interest in our benefits may, by signs, convey the knowledge that they are members of our great Brotherhood, and entitled to its relief and sympathy. We tell you, ladies and gentlemen, that there is nothing in our secret work, inconsistent with the

principles of revealed religion. Every charge, cove-nant and lecture in the ritual of the Order is founded upon the Bible, and in all our ceremonies there is nothing that should displease the most fastidious mind, nothing that would bring a blush to the cheek of modesty-nothing but what is orderly and solemn. There is another accusation which it may b to notice in this connection, lest our silence mi give it a color of truth.

It is this, that Odd Fellows set up their order as substitute for, or as an excuse for neglecting religiou teachings and exercises. The charge is certainly a severe one, but is entirely inapplicable to our Order. If it were true, we should not at this day be receiving the fraternal countenance and support of thou sands of clerymen and religious people througho the empire of Odd Fellowship; if this were our obje the Order would not have been the recipient of such great bounty, nor would you behold our entire Broth erhood uniting this day in thanksgiving and praise to

We do believe, however, that in the presen state of human society, while the different division of the Christian religion are still further divided by hundreds of distinct sects and denominations, each with its own peculiar creed, that an institution like ours, in which men of every sect may unite for the practice of Benevolence and Charity, should be ex-couraged by every honest minded individual, by every friend of humanity.

The tendency of Odd Fellowship is not to make men careless on religious subjects, nor to inspire the idea that a strict observance of our laws does away with our obligations to a higher power. It tends rathe to bring together for a common purpose good and true hearts, which otherwise would remain estranged by the distinctions and classifications of society and reli gion. This we claim as one of the excellencies of our order, that the good and worthy of all religious de nominations may gather around its altars in harmony and love, casting aside the dissensions that in the outer world are so many among those who differ is eligious belief.

With regard to the different ranks of civilized society, we would say that we hold no fellowship with them. Our member stand upon a common level, recognizing in the Lodge Room n rank but that which a virtuous life everywhere commands. Th portals of our Lodge are open to every worthy applicant, irre spective of his social position—regardless whether he is posses of wealth or earns his bread by the sweat of his brow. Hone sobriety, capability for self support, and rectitude of life conduct, are the qualifications we look for in those who seek To answer all and every objection that has been urged agains

To answer all and every objection that has been urged against Odd Fellowship, would require more time than courtesy warrants us in asking of you on this occasion.

The remarks that have been made in its defence, it is hoped, will have the effect to remove from your minds some of those impressions concerning our Order which are most unjust. It is our carnest wish that something that has been, or may be, said on this occasion, may have the effect of giving even one individual a higher and better opinion of our Order, of erasing some old prejudice, or of fixing thoughts that were before wavering. That every one should agree with us as to the necessity and utility of organizations similar to ours, is not to be expected. We do not quarrel with those who differ from us. That there are many who do so sincerely and from good motives, is true; yet we conscientiously believe that if those who now oppose our institution would study more closely its principles, laws, and capabilities for doing good; its adaptation to the present wants of society, and the high moral principles it inculcates, they could not fail of forming a more just appreciation of its character. We ask at your hands fair and candid judgment, and not that the usefulness of the Order shall be judged by the merits or demerits of any one, or any score of its members.

In an institution so extensive and unexclusive as ours, it is impossible that we should not sometimes err by admitting those who are unworthy. But taking the history and statistics of the Order from its infancy, reviewing its course and examining into the practical operation wherever it has been established, we are confident that an impartial mind will view its general results with that approbation which must sooner or later be awarded to them.

Before concluding these remarks to the public, I wish to pay

em. Before concluding these remarks to the public, I wish to Before concluding these remarks to the public, I wish to pay a tribu e of good will toward an institution from which, in all probability, the first idea of our Order was derived. I allude to the Masonic Order; and I tbink I speak the sentiments of every Odd Fellow here, when I say, that so far from regarding that institution with jealousy or a feeling of opposition, we look upon it as an elder sister engaged, as we believe, in the same glorious work of promoting universal Brotherhood. So far from wishing to detract from the commanding position she occupies in society as a great moral and social agent, we freely accord to her the respect which is so eminently her duc. White we may prefer our own peculiar forms of government, we shall still look upon Masonry as a most efficient co-partner with our Order. Masonry and Old Fellowship should not be antagonistic; they are founded upon common principles, and we trust that the day is far distant when they may not be found working together for the alleviation of want and distress, and the spreading of the Divine principles of Friendship, Charity and Brotherly Love.

BROTHERS OF THE ORDER: —We have assembled here, under circumstances of no common interest, to lay the Corner Stone of a building devoted to the purposes of that Order to which we now publically proclaim our allegiance.

This is an occasion to which we have looked forward with

a building devoted to the purposes of that Order to which we now publically proclaim our allegiance.

This is an occasion to which we have looked forward with anxious desire; and these ceremonies are peculiarly appropriate on this day of all others. With pride and gratitude may we look back to the humble efforts of those five Brothers who, forty years ago, assembling at the call of Thomas Wildey, laid the corner stone of a great social edifice, which still stands, bright with prosperity and deeply cherished in the hearts of its members. From the labors of that little band has arisen, under Providence, a mighty Order; which, although comparatively in its vidence, a mighty Order; which, aithough comparatively in its infancy, has in this short space of time attained a usefulness and stability that is promising much for its future. Those members of that first Lodge, who are alive on this day, have the proud satisfaction of seeing their Order established in every one of the United States and most of its territories, while Lodges and Encampments—offshoots from the parent stem—are flourishing on the soil of Nova Scotia and the Canadas, as well as in the more

campments—offshoots from the parent stem—are flourishing on the soil of Nova Scotia and the Canadas, as well as in the more genial climate of the Hawaiian Islands.

It is a sublime thought for us that, on this day, throughout the length and breadth of the civilized portion of the North American Continent, from the Atlantic to the Pacific shores, our vast Brotherhood is simultaneously offering up praise and thankagiving to that Almighty Being, without whose favor no human enterprise can permanently prosper.

The celebration of this anniversary is an event that will form an era in the history of our Order; and the records of its observance here will not be the least interesting of the thousands that will be placed in the archives of the Grand Lodge. It will be a gratifying and cheering fact to our American Brothers, that here in the Pacific, thousands of miles away from them, has this day been laid the Corner Stone of another Temple of the Order; that in this distant land the principles of Friendship, Love and Truth have found a permanent abiding place.

In this day of rejoicing, my Brothers, let us not forget that our earnest labors in the cause we represent must not cease; that a handsome building, a beautiful Hall, and costly regalia, will not atone in the minds of the thinking portion of the community for the absence of those virtues, without which our professions are but as "sounding brass and tinkling cymbal;" that if we would maintain for our Order the respect of good and true men, and of the world at large, we must live up to our professions are but as "sounding brass and tinkling cymbal;" that if we would maintain for our Order the respect of good and true men, and of the world at large, we must live up to our professions are but as "sounding brass and tinkling cymbal;" that if we would maintain for our Order the respect of good and true men, and of the world at large, we must live up to our professions at time at least) more upon us than ever before; people will be more watchful of those who are known t

generation, and it remains for us to prove by our conduct our assertions are not empty bossis. We have before u mandate of the Grand Lodge of the United Stales: "We mand you to visit the stel, relieve the distressed, bury they and educate the orphan." We stand here a build of Bree

NOTES OF THE W AN INTERESTING RELIC.—The

ought up from New Nantucke ship's record book, which purports
there by Capt. Rob't. M'Cleave, of Mitchell, of Nantucket, July 14th an octavo memorandum book, with On the first page it states that "N Loper's Island was discovered by the ship Loper, in August, 1825, 1 long. 176° 18' W." It is a curious weather worn, having been kept on small kennel house, which also cor an inkstand without ink. The best reports of whaleships, dating from I many of them are so defaced as to We would suggest to Captains leaving uninhabited islands, to write their care and distinctness. Some of the spice of humor, as for instance the ha To Capt. Pease of skip Elizabeth of a see you to get your steward, as mine is man about the meridian, if not off Byron's latwo months. Yours, Th. Baken, ship Guen.

Whether Capt. Pease concluded steward to his distressed brother, On another page we find the record of Liholiho, under command of Cane Li "Schooner Liholiho, left Honoiulu, Ed a Lahama, 3d January, 1857, arrived at Jun 80 tons guano, and sailed for Howand's like 5th February, where we put up a small a quantity of guano and sailed for New K arrived on the 10th, took off some guana

left some other property, all of which a York American Guano Company, whose son) has taken possession of the three board, and expect to sail this day, 150 Honolulu." STILL THEY GO .- Mr. Jona Pilke . and highly respected native gentlement ber of the King's Privy Council and Nobles, died in this city on Tuesher, was not one of the hereditary chiefs of but by his thrift, strict probity of a amiable disposition had elevated himsi tions of honor he held, and won the steek

ment. He will be much regretted. The

of the Legislature adjourned vesterland

THE CENTURY .- This is the title of an stablished by T. M'Elrath, (formerly Mr. Greeley in the Tribune.) The sen thus far, warrant us in saying that it's ception the most ably edited weeking seen. The variety and taste displant ductors, will unquestionably gain for it. with its present ability, the largest circ paper in New York. It is just week

PAID OFF. - Some twenty-five me brought up from Jarvis Island, she their term of six months, were paid of the Company's Agent. The whole me was about \$1700-some of the laborate high as \$124 each, besides the sing had. Of course, those who have seen are all anxious to go again. The com about seventy-five laborers, which number be increased to over one hundred.

FLY TRAPS.-A new Yankee inve far as Honolulu is concerned-can be Ford's drug store. It is a "fly and me invented and patented by one Gilbert, we less to say is a Yankee. The apparatus ple, consisting of a roller smeared with revolved by clock-work. The flies, attr sweets, are slowly carried round and dis a guaze cage, where they can be destroy

Негоно !- Capt. Clark, of the ship brought out from home, a fine grev sq we have ever seen on these islands. I looks as healthy and fut, as though he down from a walnut tree, and turn merrily in Honolulu as ever he did in We advise our young friends, who have squirrel to drop in to Dr. Ford's offer look at the nimble little stranger.

GRADUATED .- By the New York Tis bune of March 5, we notice that Hugo! well known here as a Daguerrean at graduated at the New York Medical Coll degree of M. D. and in a class of twent ates, took the first of two prizes awarled ject of his thesis was, "Pathology of Dr. Stangenwald purposes, before return lulu, to spend some months traveling in gain experience in his profession.

A PINE PICTURE .- During the laving stone on Tuesday, Mr. Howland tooks sketch of the scene. The portraits of all of the persons present, including nearly are recognizable. It was taken while Mr. engaged in reading the record of article the corner stone. The picture is at F Howland's Gallery, but will soon bett the Odd Fellows Hall.

Hove Our .- The clipper briganting whose regular and speedy trips to sai Island we have noted during the past ? down at Custom House wharf, to replace her keel. An opportunity occurs to vist most singularly shaped bottoms that were on a sailing vessel. An old tar declare " very like a whale." New Conn .- The first specimens that

of this season's growth, were sent to # 1 ago by Mr. T. Cornell, of Wainlos, of The ears are some of the largest and he ever seen here or elsewhere; and when w our agricultural friend Oudinot, of labor taken a look at them, any they can't be readers will be satisfied that they are so FINE CATTLE.—The Mary, which are day from Kawaihae, brought about 40 h

beef cattle and as many sheep, mostly of Spencer and Louzada. We are glad to the recently imported Southdown rame brought from England in the Pizarii A Daug. - A sale of some twenty-fire and colts, took place on Saturday last, ris

on an average, about ten dollars each. the animals generally known here as her increasing on the islands, they will be un years about one dollar a head, and bess AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY'S GARDEN.

to notice an increase of visitors to this plan.
We are requested, however, by the order that children will in no case be admitted companied by a guardian, and that the flowers, seeds and fruit is strictly prohibit FOR THE NORTH.—The ship Ocean Emerald, will sail for the Kodiack and

day or two, affording opportunities to a American and Island papers to the Copies of our whalers supplement can be MAIL OF MANON 20rn.—The ship which was to call about the 20th of April.

K Appraida This vessel has from this route. The Yauks remain as our regular packets.

May. She will bring mero